

\* . †

## Numerical Study of Interfacial Flows With Immersed Solids

Sungil Kim, Gihun Son

**Key Words:** Interfacial Flow( ), Immersed Solid( ), Level Set Method(Level Set )

### Abstract

A numerical method is presented for computing unsteady incompressible two-phase flows with immersed solids. The method is based on a level set technique for capturing the phase interface, which is modified to satisfy a contact angle condition at the solid-fluid interface as well as to achieve mass conservation during the whole calculation procedure. The modified level set method is applied for numerical simulation of bubble deformation in a micro channel with a cylindrical solid block and liquid jet from a micro nozzle.

$D$	:		$\mathbf{u}$	:	
$f_b$	:		$V$	:	
$g$	:	가	$\alpha$	:	/
$H$	:	/	$\kappa$	:	
$h$	:		$\mu$	:	
$L_w$	:		$\rho$	:	
$\mathbf{n}$	:	-	$\sigma$	:	
$\mathbf{n}_s$	:		$\phi$	:	-
$p$	:		$\psi$	:	-
$Re$	:	$\rho u_o D / \mu$	$\varphi$	:	-
$t$	:				
$U$	:				

$g, l, s$  : , ,

---

† ,  
 E-mail : gihun@ccs.sogang.ac.kr  
 TEL : (02)705-8641 FAX : (02)712-0799

1.

\* , 2

<p>(1-2) VOF 가</p>	<p>VOF(Volume of Fluid) 가</p>	<p>2 가 LS (<math>\phi</math>) LS (11)</p>
<p>Sussman (3) 가 LS</p>	<p>Level Set(LS) VOF 가 LS</p>	<p><math>\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0</math> (1) <math>\rho \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{f}_b + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}</math> (2) <math>\frac{D\phi}{Dt} = 0</math> (3)</p>
<p>(4-5) 2</p>	<p>가</p>	<p><math>\frac{D}{Dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla</math> (4) <math>\mathbf{f}_b = \rho \mathbf{g} - \sigma \kappa \nabla H</math> (5) <math>\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mu [\nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T]</math> (6)</p>
<p>Body-fitted (8)</p>	<p>가 가 (6-7) Immersed-boundary</p>	<p><math>H = 1</math> if <math>\phi \geq 1.5h</math> <math>= 0</math> if <math>\phi \leq -1.5h</math> <math>= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\phi}{3h} + \frac{\sin(2\pi\phi/3h)}{2\pi}</math> otherwise (7)</p>
<p>(9-10)</p>	<p>(contact angle)</p>	<p><math>\kappa = \nabla \cdot \frac{\nabla \phi}{ \nabla \phi }</math> (8) <math>\rho = \rho_g + (\rho_l - \rho_g)H</math> (9) <math>\mu = \mu_g + (\mu_l - \mu_g)H</math> (10)</p>
<p>LS Immersed-boundary</p>	<p>가 가 (7)</p>	<p>가 LS (<math>\psi</math>) (7) <math>\alpha = H(\psi)</math> 가 (<math>\mathbf{u} = 0</math>) (1)-(3)</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p></p>	<p><math>\nabla \cdot \alpha \mathbf{u} = 0</math> (11) <math>\alpha \rho \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} = -\alpha \nabla p + \alpha \mathbf{f}_b + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau}</math> (12)</p>

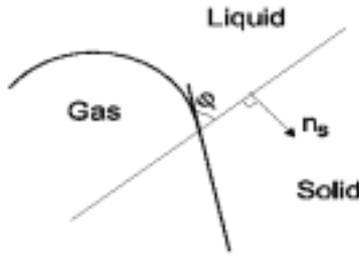


Fig. 1 Extension of LS function into solid region

$$\alpha \frac{D\phi}{Dt} = 0 \tag{13}$$

$$(\phi = 0) \tag{13}$$

,  $H$   $\kappa$  LS

$$(|\nabla\phi| = 1)$$

$$(14)$$

$$(15)$$

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\tau} = \frac{\phi_o}{\sqrt{\phi_o^2 + h^2}} (1 - |\nabla\phi|) \tag{14}$$

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\tau} = \Delta V |\nabla\phi| \tag{15}$$

$$, \phi_o \tag{13}, \tau \tag{14}$$

$$(15)$$

$$, \Delta V$$

$$(13) (\alpha = 1)$$

LS , LS

가 (φ)

$$, (n_s) \tag{16}$$

$$LS \tag{17}$$

$$n_s \cdot n = \cos\varphi = n_s \cdot \frac{\nabla\phi}{|\nabla\phi|} \tag{16}$$

$$\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\tau} = (\cos\varphi - n_s \cdot \frac{\nabla\phi}{|\nabla\phi|}) |\nabla\phi| \tag{17}$$

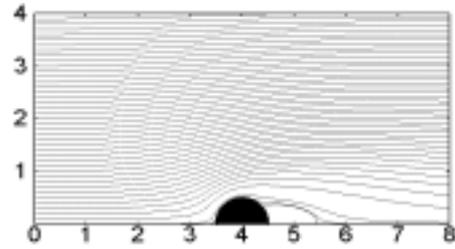


Fig. 2 Steady flow past a circular cylinder at Re=20

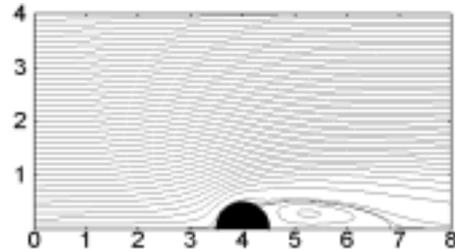


Fig. 3 Steady flow past a circular cylinder at Re=40

Table 1 Comparison of the calculated dimensionless wake length  $L_w/D$

Re	20	40
Dennis & Chang <sup>(12)</sup>	0.94	2.35
Fornberg <sup>(13)</sup>	0.91	2.24
Udaykumar et al <sup>(14)</sup>	0.92	2.27
Current	0.94	2.33

3.

3.1

(11)-(12)

가

U

3

Re=20

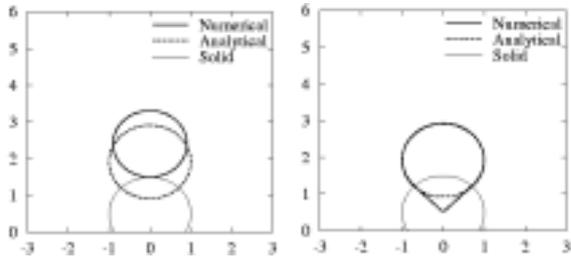
Re=40

Re 가 가

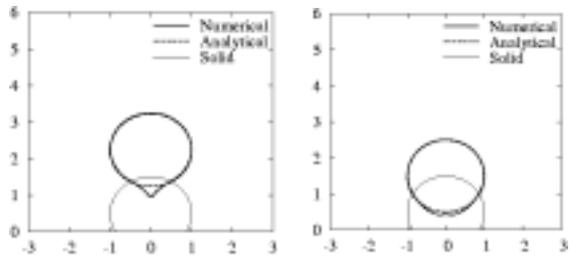
D

. Fig. 2 Fig.

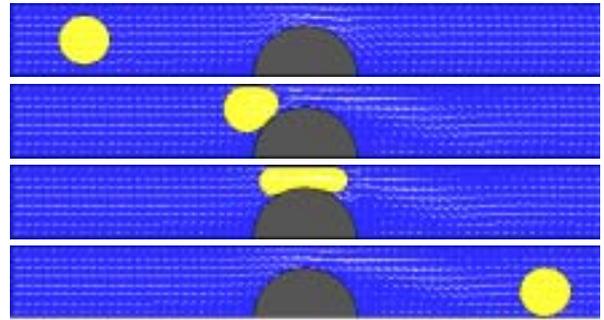
, Table 1



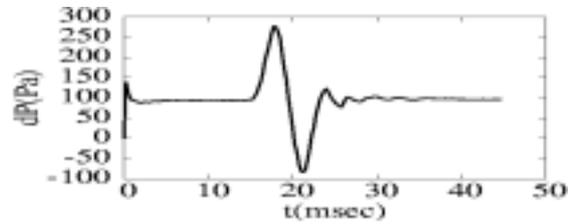
**Fig. 4** Computation of a bubble with contact angle  $90^\circ$



**Fig. 5** Computation of a bubble with contact angle  $60^\circ$  and  $120^\circ$



**Fig. 6** Bubble motion in a channel with a wetting cylinder



**Fig. 7** Pressure drop due to bubble deformation in a channel with a wetting cylinder

3.2  
 LS Immersed-boundary  
 가

1mm

Fig. 4

20 가  
 Fig. 4 가  
 $90^\circ$

60° 120°  
 Fig. 5

3.3  
 1mm, 8mm 2  
 0.1 m/s

Fig. 6 가 0

가 , Fig. 7

가

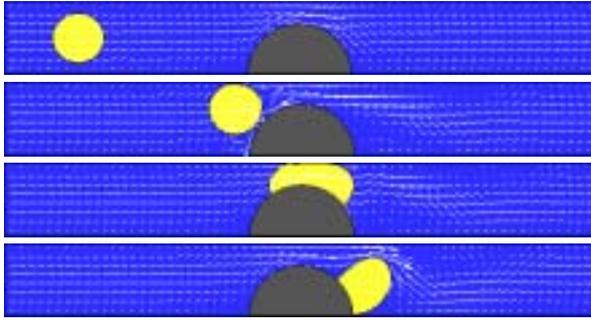


Fig. 8 Bubble motion in a channel with a partially wetting cylinder

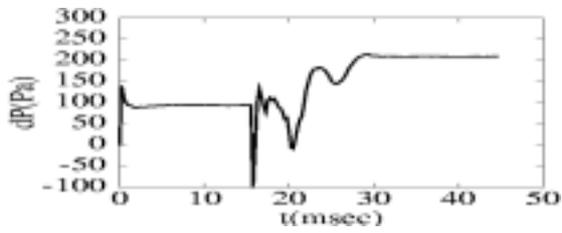


Fig. 9 Pressure drop due to bubble deformation in a channel with a partially wetting cylinder

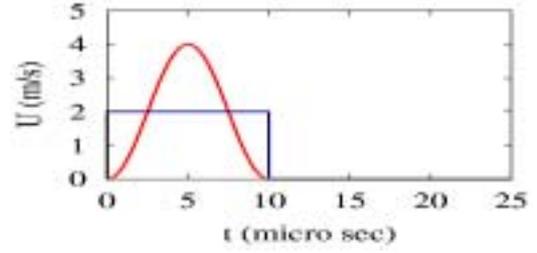


Fig. 10 Injection flow velocity

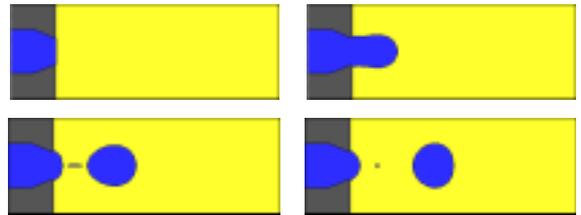


Fig. 11 Ink jet with 10 μsec square-type pulse

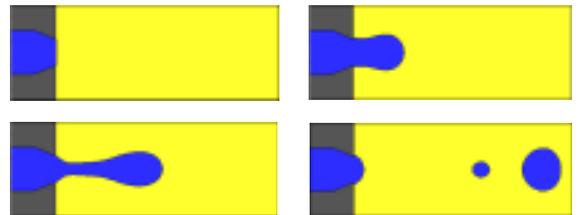


Fig. 12 Ink jet with 10 μsec cosine-type pulse

90°  
 Fig. 8-9 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 3.4  
 17 μm 11 μm

가  
 가  
 가  
 1.5  
 가  
 가  
 4.  
 Level Set Immersed-

Fig. 10 가  
 10 μ sec 가  
 2가  
 Fig. 11 Fig. 12 가

boundary

가 2

- (1) Hirt, C. W. and Nichols, B. D., 1981, "Volume of Fluid (VOF) Method for the Dynamics of Free Boundaries," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 39, pp. 201~225.
- (2) Rider, W. J. and Kothe, D. B., 1997, "Reconstructing Volume Tracking," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 141, pp. 112~152.
- (3) Sussman, M., Smereka, P. and Osher, S., 1994, "A Level Set Approach for Computing Solution to Incompressible Two-Phase Flow," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 114, pp. 146~159.
- (4) Sussman, M., Fatemi, E., Smereka, P. and Osher, S., 1998, "An Improved Level Set Method for Incompressible Two-Phase Flows," *Computers Fluids*, Vol. 27, pp. 663~680.
- (5) Chang, Y. C., Hou, T. Y., Merriman, B. and Osher, S., 1996, "A Level Set Formulation of Eulerian Interface Capturing Methods for Incompressible Fluid Flows," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 124, pp. 449~464.
- (6) Iafrati, A., Mascio, A. D. and Campana, E. F., 2001, "A Level Set Technique Applied to Unsteady Free Surface Flows," *Int. J. Numer. Meth. Fluids*, Vol. 35, pp. 281~297.
- (7) Kothe, D. B., Williams, M. W., Lam, K. L., Korzekwa, D. R., Tubesing, P. K., and Puckett, E. G., 1999, "A Second-Order Accurate Linearity-Preserving Volume Tracking Algorithm for Free Surface Flows on 3-D Unstructured Meshes," *FEDSM 99-7109*.
- (8) Fadlun, E. A., Verzicco, R., Orlandi, P. and Mohd-Yusof, J., 2000, "Combined Immersed-Boundary Finite-Difference Methods for Three-Dimensional Complex Flow Simulations," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 161, pp. 35~60.
- (9) Udaykumar, H. S., Kan H. C., Shyy, W. and Tran-Son-Tay, R., 1997, "Multiphase Dynamics in Arbitrary Geometries on Fixed Cartesian Grids," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 137, pp. 366~405.
- (10) Al-Rawahi, N. and Tryggvason, G., 2002, "Numerical Simulation of Dendritic Solidification with Convection: Two-Dimensional Geometry," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 180, pp. 471~496.
- (11) Son, G. 2001, "Numerical Simulation of Bubble Motion During Nucleate Boiling," *KSME Int. J.* Vol. 25, No.3, pp. 389-396.
- (12) Dennis, S. C. R. and Chang, G. Z., 1970, "Numerical Solution for Steady Flow Past a Circular Cylinder at Reynolds Numbers up to 100," *J. Fluid Mech.* Vol. 42, pp. 471~489.
- (13) Fornberg, B., 1980, "A Numerical Study of Steady Viscous Flow Past a Circular Cylinder," *J. Fluid Mech.* Vol. 98, pp. 819~855.
- (14) Ye, T., Mittal, R., Udaykumar, H. S., and Shyy, W., 1999, "An Accurate Cartesian Grid Method for Viscous Incompressible Flows with Complex Immersed Boundaries," *J. Comput. Phys.*, Vol. 156, pp. 209~240.